NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1884.

DISGRACEFUL SCENES IN THE ASSEMBLY. A DESPERATE EFFORT TO DELAY ACTION ON THE

NEW-YORK REFORM BILLS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 26 .- Strangers who entered the Assembly chamber to-day, while the Assembly was in session, must have thought that a mob was in possession of the room and not its rightful occupants. It was not a mob, but merely the Democratic Assemblymen indulging in a riot with a view of preventing consideration of the New-York reform bills. There has not been such a tumult in the Legislature in many years. So great was the uproar that most of the members of the Senate were attracted to the Assembly chamber, and a rumor spread about that there had been revolutionary proceedings of a serious nature in the Assembly.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO REFORM.

committee that has recently been investigating the New-York departments. These bills, as is well known, deprive the Register and County Clerk of their fees, circumscribe those of the Sheriff, reduce the number of Park Commissioners, abolish imprisonment for debt, and effect many other important reforms in New-York. For a week past it has been evident that the officials and politicians in New-York, who would lose money if the bills should become a law, were not going to witness tamely their passage by the Legislature. Agents of these men have been flying between New-York and Albany the last fortnight making arrangements for opposition to the bills. Naturally, as the Democratic officials in New-York were assailed, the Democratic members of the Legislature were especially appealed to when arguments were made in favor of opposing the bills. Most of the Democrats, it was quickly evident to-day, have pledged their votes against the bills. TACTICS TO OBTRUCT BUSINESS.

All the measures were a special order for to-day. Mr. Roosevelt, looking especially alert, was on his feet the moment the Assembly began its work, seeking to eatch the Speaker's eye, with the intention of calling up the special order of the day. There was a stout, gray-haired man, however, in one of the front seats, who vociferously bawled "Mr. Speaker," whereupon Mr. Sheard said, "The gentleman from New-York, Mr. Oliver." The latter replied, "Mr. Speaker, I demand the enforcement of the ninth joint rule." The rule mentioned says that when there are ten bills on the order of third reading, no other business shall be in order unless its transaction is ordered by a two-thirds vote. Mr. Oliver, by insisting upon the enforcement of the rule, was trying to exclude the reform bills from consideration. He was aided eagerly by a number of Democrats who

was aided eagerly by a number of Democrats who cried out "ninth joint rule." Mr. Roosevelt moved that the reform bills should be taken up, notwith, standing the rule, which could be overruden by a majority of two-thirds. This he failed to obtain; the vote stood sixty to forty-two. Messrs. Little-john, Scott, and L. R. Locke, Republicans, voted with the Democrats - against the notion, while Messrs, Nelson and Welch, Democrats, voted with the Republicans in its favor. The Assembly then went to work passing bills.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S EARNEST EFFORTS.
Mr. Roosevelt was discouraged. He feared for his bills, having been informed by the Speaker that the special order would lapse unless it was taken up to-day. Then weeks might pass before the bills could be made a special order again. He consulted with ex-Speaker Husted, and determined as the result of that conierence to press the bills. He moved that rule 41 be suspended in order_that the New-York bills might be ordered to a third reading without consideration in Committee of the Whole. W. E. Smith, the law partner of Smith M. Weed, in beliaff of the Democrats, made the point of order what taken my. Husted then came to Mr. Roosevelt's resone by moving that the bill then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside. He intimated that he intended to move that all the bills then on the order of the Mole was refused. Mr. Howe defended his course while chairman.

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSITIONS. tended to move that all the bills then on the order of third reading be laid aside until the New-York bills were reached. There were then forty-five bills on the order of third reading, and the Democrats were not much frightened at Mr. Husted's motion, thinkevery bill. It would take all day to vote on all the

Mr. Rice, the Democratic leader, began the fill-Husted's motion that the Assembly should adjourn. The motion was lost. Mr. Husted modified his motion by moving that all the bills then on the order of third reading should be laid on the table. This was lumping the bills, and thus making only one barrier to pass before reaching the New-York bills. Mr. Ely, of Ostego County, made the point of order that all of the bills could not thus be laid aside in one lump and that a vote must be taken on each separately. The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken. Mr. Ely appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Hunt (Rep.) moved to lay the appeal on the table. The Speaker was sustained by a party vote of 64 to 43. Mr. Rice made the point of order that a two-thirds majority was necessary to pass Mr. Husted's motion to bunch all the bills and put them on the table. The Speaker ruled that the point of order was not well taken, A SCENE OF CONFUSION AND DISORDER.

Instantly there was a great commotion. Nearly all the Democratic, Assemblymen rushed out into the centre aisle of the Assembly chamber, and clamorously demanded recognition from the Speaker. The noise was so great that it drowned the raps of the Speaker's gavel as he pounded for order. Many of the Republican Assemblymen were on their feet demanding the enforcement of order. Ten minutes of great disorder followed, the Speaker vainly endeavoring to secure silence. Finally when quiet was restored, W. E. Smith said calmly, but forcibly: "Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays on Mr. Husted's motion to lay aside all bills." The Speaker did not hear Mr. Smith, for he put Mr. Husted's motion. Mr. Smith then repeatedly screamed: "I demand the yeas and nays," but the

Meanwhile Clerk Chickering was counting the standing members and announced that there were 64 voting in the affirmative. The Democrats groaned and hissed, and shouted out that they had a right to the yeas and nays. Mr. Smith was white with indignation over the Speaker's refusal to grant him the yeas and nays. When Mr. Chickering announced that 64 votes were given in the affirmative. Mr. Smith said to the Democrat: "Don't vote," Some men did stand up. The Democrats cried out that the Republicans were voting twice. Mr. Chickering announced that there had been four negative votes given. Then the Speaker announced

that Mr. Husted's motion had been carried. MR. LITTLEJOHN'S OBJECTION.
When Speaker Sheard declared that Mr. Husted's motion to lay aside all the bills had been adopted, an athletic looking man with iron-gray hair, started to his feet and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have taken no part in this filibustering and I do not sympathize with it, but permit me to say that the Speaker has outraged the rights of the minority." A storm of applause from the Democrats followed this declaration of ex-Speaker Lattlejohn. The Republicans looked amazed for a moment at this descrition of them by Mr. Littlejohn. Then Mr. Irwin, of St. Lawrence, addressing Mr. Littlejohn

said:
"You had better join the minority."
The Republicans applauded and Mr. Littlejohn, replied: Sir, I will protect my own rights."

DEMOCRATS LEAVE THE CHAMBER. The Assembly was now at a fever heat of agitation. Speaker Sheard called Mr. Howe, of New-York, to the chair to preside over the deliberations

of the Committee of the Whole in which the reform bills were considered. As Mr. Howe was taking the chair nearly all the Democratic Assembly-men went out of the Assembly chamber, loudly declaring that their rights were not respected. They gathered in a mass outside of the bar and from that point did all in their power to interrupt the proceedings. Their leaders meanwhile diligently searched through the rules for some rule with which to defeat the Republicans. It was their intention, if possible, to break a quorum in the committee, Mr. Roosevelt thought that the reform bills could now be carefully considered, but the few Democrats who remained showed, by the motions they made and the amendments they offered, that they still intended to filibuster and that they did not intend to permit any

serious consideration of the bills. THE MINORITY YELLING AND HOOTING. The bill in regard to the Park Department was considered without much opposition, but there was The reform bills which caused such a commotion | a tempest when the bill in relation to the County were the nine measures presented by the special | Clerk's fees was taken up. While Mr. Roosevelt was carefully explaining the features of the bill the Democratic Assemblymen rushed into the centre aisle from behind the bar and began yelling and hooting. Mr. Roosevelt's voice was completely drowned. His lips could be seen moving, but nothing he said could be heard. Mr. Howe vainly pounded on the desk for order. Senators Jacobs and Murphy had come over from the Senate, and, it is supposed, gave them this advice. The Speaker was compelled to take the chair and rap for order. No sooner did he appear in the Speaker's desk, than the Democrats ran up the aisle looking like a fleeing mob, and again took up their position behind the bar; but when the Speaker gave the chair to Mr. Howe, they again returned and once more interrupted work. Cat calls, groans and cries of "Mr. Speaker" filled the air.

Mr. Roosevelt saw that he could not secure any consideration of the bill, and he therefore moved that "progress" should be reported. Mr. Chickering, the clerk, declared that 65 votes had been cast in favor of the motion. drowned. His lips could be seen moving, but noth-

ing, the clerk, declared that 65 votes had been cast in favor of the motion.

Messrs. Ely, Rice, Oliver and Smith, of the Democrats, disputed the count and demanded the tellers.

Mr. Howe ruled that tellers could not be appointed in Committee of the Whole. Mr. Oliver said that his constitutional rights as a member of the Assembly were being violated by Mr. Howe; that the clerk had plainly not counted correctly, and that the Democrats had a right to another count with tellers. "In the name of decency and justice I demand a count," roared Mr. Rice. Mr. Howe replied that he had already decided the question.

LEGISLATION REDUCED TO A FARCE. Immediately the bill in regard to the Register was taken up. Mr. Husted said that it was plain that the Democrats did not intend to permit any debate on the reform bills. He therefore intended to move one after the other that progress should be reported on all the bills. The Democrats shouted themselves hourse over this announcement, and set to work systematically to make all the noise they could. Mr. Husted's lips could be seen to move as he made the various motions,

MR. ROOSEVELT'S PROPOSITIONS. Mr. Roosevelt endeavored to allay the fears of the be pushed through without further debate. He said that the House had not been in a condition to discuss the bills, but the point had been gained that the bills are a special order from day to day until disposed of. The Speaker replied that that was his

ruling. Mr. Roosevelt then said:

So there is now no danger of their being lost through any inaction. I therefore think there can be no ground for opposing Mr. Weich's suggestion—that it would be best to let the bills go over until to-morrow or until some suggestion—that it would be best to let the bills go over until to-morrow or until some suggestion and the printed—we can then at any time go into Committee of the Whole on them. Had any of the Democrate come to me this morning and said, "We have not seen the cridence; we will let you go into Committee of the Whole if you will not press the consideration of these bills, and by this course the bills will not lapse from being a special order so that they will not de, and we will put them off until you get the evidence, and have abundant time to examine it."
There was no attempt made to do that; there was no attempt to have the question treated on its merits; and they deliberately voted to knil the bills by refusing to allow the special order to come up. I wish to point out to you this fact; that we were a committee appointed by the majority of this House; we were as a whole a Republican committee. If we had followed the usnal course of committees we would have made a strictly partisan investigation; we could have done that with perfect honesty; we could have gone into the investigation of Democratic offleers merely and not taken up the Republicans. Instead of that we investigated departments heedless of the partisan affiliations of their heads. We have reported with absolute indifference as to which party was hit.

Upon motion of Mr. Husted the Assembly voted progress on all of the ume bills. This will enable

Upon motion of Mr. Husted the Assembly voted progress on all of the nine bills. This will enable Mr. Roosevelt to have the bills ordered to a third reading without further consideration in Committee of the Whole, if he desires. The Democrats, as before, filibustered. Most of them left the Capitol and they were dragged back by a call of the House and were compelled to vote on Mr. Husted's motion. It was not until late in the evening that the Assembly

A PROTEST BY THE DEMOCRATS. Before the evening session the Democratic Assemblymen held a caucus and drew up a protest against the Speaker's rulings. Mr. Rice had the protest in his pocket when the Assembly met at 8 o'clock. Mr. Howe said that a conference of the friends of the reform bills had been held, at which it had been determined to give ample opportunity to amend the bills to those who desire to make the attempt. Mr. Rice rose to a question of privilege and read the protest. It was a long document, which condemned the rulings and action of the Speaker as revolutionary and a violation of the rights and privileges of the members of the House, asserted that such action could only lead to disorder, and declared that it would bring the Assembly interdiscents.

sembly into disrepute. MR. RICE'S ARREST ORDERED. Mr. Rice was called to order by Mr. Has-brouck when he read the portion of the protest which assails the Speaker, and the latter compelled Mr. Rice to take his seat. Mr. Rice took his seat, but again began reading the protest, and promised to discontinue the reading of that portion which was offensive to the Speaker. The promise was not kept, however, for in a moment he was again assailing the Speaker. Mr Sheard then said firmly: "The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the gentleman from Serge ant-at-Arms will take the gentleman from Ontario into custody. The Sergeant-at-Arms advanced to make the arrest, but he could not do so. Mr. Rice finished reading the protest, being applauded by the Democrats. Mr. Westfall demanded Mr. Rice's arrest for contempt of the Speaker's authority. The Speaker directed the Sergeant to make the arrest. Mr. Littlejohn said that no one but the Speaker could demand or order a member's arrest for contempt. Mr. Westfall withdrew his demand and this was the end of the matter. Nor was further action taken on the bills. They were left in their state of progress and the Assembly turned to passing other bills.

A REFORM BILL PASSED BY THE HOUSE. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] ALBANY, March 26 .- One of the New-York night, namely, Senator Gibbe's bill providing for the elec-tion of a Presdient of the Board of Alderman. There were only ten votes recorded against it and the bill was taken to the Governor for his signature.

THE SURFACE RAILWAY BILL PASSED. ALBANY, March 26. - The General Surface Railway bill was considered in the Senate to-night and

ANOTHER TUMBLE IN WHEAT.

AN EVENTFUL DAY ON THE CHIGAGO PRODUCE EXCHANGE-ENORMOUS SALES.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CHICAGO, March 26.-There has not been such a day in produce circles since the collapse of the old Preston and McHenry and the Cheinnati syndicate, which went "short" of wheat and tried to bear it, just after the old Handy wheat corner. Wheat dropped another 3 cents a bushel to-day. This makes a drop of 10 cents a bushel within the last two weeks, and puts cash wheat to-night at about 82%c. April under 83c., and May at 875sc. sellers. Four million and a quarter bushels of wheat changed hands on the call, and nearly 6,000,000 bushels hands on the call, and nearly 6,000,000 business of grain in all—within three-quarters of an hour. To-night wheat is cheaper than it has been for a score of years, and yet not one dares to believe that it has touched bottom. A million and a haif bushels of wheat was excitedly sold on the call for a single Baltimore operator. It was all bought this morning at under 90 cents; yet it is said that the loss for the day exceeds \$25,000 on this single lot. The most marvellous thing about the day's trade is that there were no failures and no ranje. no failures and no panie.

CAPTAIN DINAH FIGHTS BACK.

AN OFFICER OF THE SALVATION ARMY SUES

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE,] New-Haven, March 26 .- The hearing in the suit of Captain Dinah S. Johnson, of the local corps of the Salvation Army, against Chief of Police Webster, claiming \$1,000 damages for malicious arrest on December 11, was begun to-day. During the hearing Lawyer Strouge, the attorney for Captain Dinam; charged that the arrest was the result of a conspiracy between Mayor Lewis and Chief Webster, and that the persons who com plained against the disturbance of the public peace caused by the Army's singing, existed only in the fertile brain of Mayor Lewis. On the stand Miss Johnson acknowledged that provious to her arrest Mayor Lewis had forbidden her and the others of the Army to continue their demon-strations in the streets and public squares. She claumed, as did the other members of the Army, that the singing on the hight of the arrest was orderly and in no sense boisterous. The hearing will probably be concluded to-morrow.

THE YELLOWSTONE PARK TROUBLES. RECEIVER LOVE DRIVEN AWAY FROM THE HOTEL

BY INDIGNANT CREDITORS. TBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. St. Paul, March 26 .- There is a strong onposition to A. S. Love, who was recently appointed receiver of Rufus Hatch's Yellowstone Park Improvement Company. A dispatch to The Pioneer Press from Livingston, Montana, to-night, says: "Love returned late last night from Mammoth Hot Springs. He was warned on the way by C. T. Hobart that he would be shot if he attempted to enter the hotel, and did not make the venture. He stayed at the house of G. L. Henderson and was there waited upon by a committee of five of the thirty-five waited upon by a committee of the of the thirty-invented men who are holding the hotel. They told him they would allow no one but members of their force to enter the building or come near it, unless their claims were paid. They had found boxes of combustible material, indicating preparations to burn the building, and these had been removed; and so long as there was any prospect of receiving their pay they would protect the property. Wr. Love told them he would try to liquidate these debts, which amount to over \$5,000. The men are desperate.

OSTRACISED ON SUSPICION.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, March 26 .- A mass-meeting was neld to-night at Petersburg, at which resolutions were dopted concerning the Zora Burns murder. One of them read as follows:

We dispassionately but firmly demand of the said Carpen ter that he leave Sangamon County without unnecessary delay, and we command our fellow citizens everywhere to "lash he rascal naked through the world," so that if the image of his victim does not soften his calloused heart, the sting of public opinion will teach him that the way of the transgressor is hard.

SEEKING HER FAR-AWAY LOVER.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNA. BALTIMORE, March 26,-There arrived here late last night, on the way to New-York from Washington, a pretty-faced girl from the Vaud, Switzerland. She was going to Montevideo, Uruguay, to meet her lover, an attache of the British legation there, who had been her She sailed to-day, expecting to be married on arriving.

APPEALING TO SAVE A MURDERER,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Easton, Penn., March 26.—Counsel for the murderer Dillman have again appealed for a stay of exe-cution and a new commission, on the ground that the one which recently sat and reported were not insanity experts and did not sufficiently examine the prisoner, and that his

A BATTLE FLAG HALL DEDICATED. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 26.—The dedicatory exercises of the memorial hall in the new State House which contains the battle flags of Illinois, occurred to-day, soldiers being present from all over the State, as well as elsewhere. The chief address was delivered by Governor Hamilton, and shorter ones by General W. T. Sherman, ex-Governor Palmer, ex-Senator Oglesby, Gen-

JULIA WARD HOWE'S GROUNDS DELUGED. PROVIDENCE, March 26 .- The dam of the Newport Water Works at Lawton's Valley broke last night and the water rushed over Mrs. Julia Ward Howe's estate, carrying away the carriage house, injuring the vehicle and breaking down the waterfall on her place.

A CATHOLIC PASTORAL LETTER. BALTIMORE, March 26.—Archbishop Gibbons issued a pastoral letter to-day urging Catholics to pray for the American College of the Propagands at Rome, which is in danger of seizure by the Italian Government.

A NEGRO SENTENCED FOR MURDER Boston, March 26.—George J. Garneist, colored, was sentenced to day to six years in State prison for killing James Briggs, also colored.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

COUNTESS RACONSKA STILL IN JAIL.
PHILADELPHIA, March 26.—The Countess Amedia De
Raconska, who shot Weiford Coad, a boy, yesterday
morning, is still in prison. Her victim is now confined to
his bed, a change for the worse having occurred.

READING, Penn., March 26.—S. R. Bushby's variety store was entered this morning and robbed of jeweiry valued at \$1,500. This robbery follows close upon another when watches to the value of \$4,000 were stolen.

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

PHILADELPHIA, March 2d.—In the case of Aunie Selis, on trial for nurder in causing the death of her infant, the jury this afternoon returned a verdict of guilty of nurder in the second degree, but recommended the prisoner to mercy.

JAMES NUTT GOING WEST.

PITTSBURGH, March 26.—James Nutt, the slayer of
Dukes, is on his way to Leavenworth Kansas, to take
tharge of his mother's farm. ARRESTED FOR KILLING A "KNOBSTICK."
BOSTON, March 25.—The police arrested James E.
Cram at Fall River to-day, charged with fatally assaulting John Schofield, the "knobstick."

INDICTED FOR WHOLES ALE MURDER.

LACONIA, N. H., March 26.—The Grand Jury this morning indicted Thomas Samon for the nurder of Mrs. Jane Ford, Frank Ruddy and child, for attempting to kill Mrs. Ruddy, and for burning the house. THE CROUCH MURDER CASE NEARLY ENDED.

JACKSON, Mich., March 26.—The prosecution in the
rouch murder case introduced rebutting testimony
odes.

CRUSHED BY A FALLING SAFE.

PITTSBURG, March 26.—While workmen were moving a four-tion safe at the Arsenal Bank this morning, the foundation of the pavement gave way and the safe was precipitated to the cellar beneath, crushing to death Changes Schender.

George Schrader.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.

NASHVILLE, March 26.—Two negre infants, age two
and three respectively, were burned to a crisp last night,
in a tenement. Their mother had left them asleep and
locked the door. The fire caught by the explosion of a
lamp.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Kit Joy, the last of the Deming train robbers, who broke jail at Silver City, N. M., has been captured by the Sheriff. He was badly

wounded and is dying.

A PRIZE-FIGHT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

PITTSURG, March 26.—A short and decisive prize
for a purse of \$150 took piace to-day, near tha
Creek, between Hoyt and Hammer thammer with
the fourth round. Hoyt suffered terribly.

THE TROOPS OVERCOME BY HEAT. GENERAL GRAHAM'S PREPARATIONS TO MEET OS-MAN DIGMA AT TAMANIEB.

SUAKIM, March 26 .- The British infantry are encamped nine miles from Suakim, where they will remain for rest to-day. Of the 300 who fell out of the ranks yesterday affected by the sun and burdens of the march, only four are in the hospital. The rest have returned to duty. There is no doubt but that the sickness will return when the march continues. It is hoped that the cavalry will be able to accomplish the object in view without the necessity of requiring the infantry to march to Tamanieb. The troops bivouacked last night in an oblong rectangle and slept in their accontrements. Captain Slade of the reconnoissance party, galloped within 300 yards of Tamavieb, and saw no rebels. If Tamanieb is deserted it will be burned and the troops will at once return to Suakim. The Tenth and Nineteenth Hussars and mounted infantry advanced to-night to the Weils of Iamanieb, whither the whole of the remainder of the force will advance early in the morning. A SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

The cavalry had a two-hours' skirmish with the rebels near Tamanieb. Several rebels were killed. The enemy retired. The cavalry reconnoissance today ascertained that Osman Digma's force, whose number is uncertain, holdsrugged and rising ground at the end of the valley, where the village of Tamanieb is situated. If Osman fights at all it is not expected that the battle will take place until Friday morning. Owing to the intense heat and bad water General Graham intends to limit the march to clearing the valley of Tamanieb. The proposed cavalry expedition to Berber has been dropped. Three hundred Arabs have joined the British camp, but the leading sheiks, excepting Morghani, keep aloof.

LONDON, March 26.—Admiral Hewett telegraphs in answer to the inquiry of the Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for War, in regard to the disbandment of the Abysinian scouts, that they were disbanded because they were outlaws and robbers. day ascertained that Osman Digma's force, whose

A LUNCHEON ON BOARD THE ALERT. OME OF THE GUESTS-SPEECHES BY MR. LOWELL

AND THE EARL OF NORTHBROOK. LONDON, March 26.-The putting in commission yesterday of the war sloop Alert, recently presented by England to America to participate in the Greely search expedition, was becomingly celebrated. Mr. Lowell hoisted the American colors at the Alert's peak. Fifty guests took luncheon on board, among whom were the Earl of Northbrook, first Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Alcester (Admiral Seymour), one of the junior Lords of the Admiralty. Conspicuous among the company were many famous for Arctic explorations, as Vice-Admiral Sir Francis McClintock, who accompanied the Sir John Franklin search expedition of 1848 and 1850, and commanded that of 1857; Sir Allen Young, who served inder McClintock in the Fox and has made two expeditions since in the Pandora : Sir George Nares, who commanded the Alert on her previous visit to the Arctic regions ten years ago, and Commander Parr, who accompanied the same expedition, and Leigh Smith, who in the last twelve years has made twelve voyages to the North. Lieutenant Commander Chadwick, the naval attache of the American Legation, was present; also Lieutenaut Com-mander Goodrich, who will take the Alert to Amer-

Mr. Lowell proposed the toast to the Queen, to which the Earl of Northbrook responded. He said the Queen took deep interest in the expedition in which the Alert was to share, and had felt great pleasure in authorizing the ofter of the Alert to the American Government. A toast was then proposed to the success of the expedition with which was coupled the health of Lieutenant Goodrich.

BITS OF NEWS FROM LONDON. LONDON, March 26.

A SUIT FOR DIVORCE.-The court is hearing privately he suit of Lady Colin Campbell for divorce. HENRY GEORGE.-The Duke of Argyll's article in The Nineteenth Century on Henry George is entitled "The San Francisco Prophet."

AN AMERICAN ACTRESS.-The system of keeping Mary Anderson's name before the public still continues, much to the amusement of society. The latest story is that Lord Coleridge has made her an offer of marriage and been

A CONSUL SWINDLED.-A man who called himself F. R. Duncan and represented that he was the correspondent Alfred V. Dockery, the American Consul at Leeds, on the pretence that he wished to send a cable dispatch of great importance to The Times. He promised to refund the money, but failed to do so. It is believed, however, that he sailed for America on the Conard steamer Cephalonia. University Chews.-The Oxford and Cambridge crew practised together to-day upon the Thames. The Cambridge crew rowed the better. The weather was unpropitious and the water rough. GOUNDD'S ORATORIO .- M. Gounod, the composer, has

completed the oratorio "Mors et Vita," a sequel to "The Redemption," for production at the Birmingham Music festival in 1885.

SIMS RESVES'S HABITS.—Sims Reeves, the tenor, in an interview, declared that the cause of his frequent failures to fulfill engagements was gout flying to his throat. He calculated that during his career he had lost £80,000 from this cause. The reports that he was a brandy drinker were not true. He drank only claret and water, Mrs. Reeves said that her husband had led the life of a hermit during the whole course of their married life. Mr. Reeves said that his voice was as perfect as ever, and he proposed making a tour of America as a close to his causer.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP. LONDON, March 26 .- This was the last day of the Lincoln spring meeting. The race for the Linc shire Handicap of 1,000 sovereigns was won by J. W. Smith's Tonans. Lord Zetland's Toastmaster came in sec-ond and J. C. Murphy's Boulevard third. There were twenty-nine starters.

MR. WALLACE AND THE SULTAN. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 26.—Mr. Wallace had an audience with the Sultan this morning. An emphatic denial is given to the report that the Porte had demanded of America the recall of General Wallace.

AN ANAMESE PRINCE HANGED. London, March 26 .- The latest advices from Tonquin state that a Prince of the Royal Family of Anam had been convicted of promoting the massa-cre of Christians and had been hanged.

INDIANS STARVING TO DEATH. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

OTTAWA, March 26 .- The Dominion Governent have received word of the starving to death of ment have received word of the starving to death twenty Indians on Indian Head Reservo, near Regins, Capital of the Northwest Territory, while the remainder of the band are in a deplorable condition and hardly able to crawl about the camp. It is feared that the Indians encouraged by their last conflict with the mounted police in which they came out best will commit serious depredations, endangering life and properly unless they receive immediate assistance from the Government.

GENERAL FOREIGN NOTES.

CANDIA, March 28.—Numerous murders of Christians by Moslems and of Moslems by Christians are reported from various ports of Crete.

The strike of the coal workers at

Paris, March 26.—The strike of the coal workers at Anzin, in the Department du Nord still continues, and acts of violence are beginning to occur. The house and furniture of a non-striker were wrecked last night. furniture of a non-striker were wreeked last night.

87. Petersburg, March 26.—The sister of Degaleff, the leader of the party which assassinated Colonel Suderkin, has been released. It is denied that Degaleff was among the persons recently arrested at Kieff.

CONSTANTINGPLE, March 26.—Mr. Zelcen, who was once the American consular agent at Alexandria, has asked the Porte for a concession to build a ship railway from El Arish ito Akabab, so as to unite the Mediterranean with the Red Sos.

PAUS, March 26.—The police have discovered a rame.

PARIS, March 26.—The police have discovered a gam-oling-house, the frequenters of which were women When they made the discovery twenty-six women wer present playing baccarat. Several women had been en ticed to the place and swindled.

norning by the striking iron-workers. The troops were called out to quell the disturbance. They fired upon the crowd, killing one man and wounding several. STOCKHOLM, March 26.—The Swedish Ministry, in reply o King Oscar's inquiry as to whether the Norwegian constitutional conflict would have any influence upon the

ADVANCE OF THE BRITISH. | law of either kingdom is possible without the King's

TILDEN TO RETAIN HIS FEE.

DECISION IN THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD ACCOUNTING SUIT,

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] CHICAGO, March 26 .- The suit of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company against Samuel J. Tilden, Louis H. Meyer, and Adrian Iselin of New-York, was finally disposed of last evening by a decree entered before Judge Drummond in the United States Court. The defendants are the survivors of six persons who were appointed trustees in 1860 to effect a consolidation of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad with the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, under the present name of Chleago and Alton Raiiroad. They performed their du-fies in countersigning, certifying, advertising and finally retiring the sinking fund bonds and the income bonds, and they set aside twenty bonds of \$1,000 each for Tilden, fifteen for Meyer, and five each to the others, for services. But the company filed a bill for an accounting, and the case was referred to James Ernott, of New-York, who made the award \$36,952 in favor of Tilden and Meyer, and the decree was so entered. Chicago and Alton Ratiroad. They performed their du-

STRANGE SIGHT IN A GRAVEYARD.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE BEHOLD WHAT THEY THINK IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

MIAMISBURG, Ohio, March 26 .- Thousands of people surround the graveyard every night witness the anties of an alleged The Mayor, Marshal, Revenue Collector, and hundreds of prominent people all testify to having seen it last night. Several hundred people, armed with clubs and guns, assaulted the spectre, which appeared to be a woman in white. bullets and shot tore the air in which the misty figure floated without disconcerting it in the least. The people of the town turned out to-day, and began exhum-ing all the bodies in the cemetery to get at her ghostship. Three have already been exhumed.

A VILLAGE SUDDENLY DELUGED. THE BREAKING OF A LARGE WATER POWER DAM IN

CONNECTICUT. New-Haven, March 26 .- Severe rains to-day

in Ansonia and vicinity created much damage by breaking the reservoir dam at Beaver Brook, built for the water supply of Ausonia and for manufacturing purposes. The break washed away the dam and water power of the Derby Bit Company, Schneil's Plating Company and Smith's Fifth Wheel shop. The volume of water rushed toward the village of Ansonia, tearing away two highway bridges and the Naugatuck Rallroad bridge.

bridge.
Two or three barns were washed away and the dwelling of Mr. Schneller was destroyed. The water rushed through Central-st, Ansonia, causing great alarm among the inhabitants, flooding cellars and lower floors and depositing a large amount of debris. The Naugatuck Road will be compelled to use the Derby Road track at present. The damage is estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. [For other floods see Fifth page.]

DEMANDS OF THE INVENTORS.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED AT THE NATIONAL CON-

VENTION-PATENT LAWS. CINCINNATI, March 26,-At the Inventors' Convention to-day, resolutions were adopted declaring that as much of the progress of the country is the result of inventive genius any material change in the patent laws would be inadvisable. Congress is therefore asked to oppose the passage of any bill which would have the effect of discouraging the inventor by impairing the value of patented property, or would impose unequal burdens on the owners of such property ismaintaining their rights. They also deciare that it is the duty of Congress to provide sufficient clerical force to do the work of the to provide summent ciercal force to do the work of the Patent Office well and keep it up to date; to provide a suitable library of scientific works for the use of the Patent Office and inventors; that the Patent Office should be made a department, with a Cabbet officer in charge; that there should be a legal bureau or division in the Patent Office, and that although there have been nearly 300,000 patents drafted, there have been accreely a score which the public has objected to, and no patent based on wrong which the courts have not finally held invalid.

BETTER LIFE PRESERVERS DEMANDED.

Boston, March 26 .- The local inspectors today received an order directing thorough tests of all cork life preservers carried by steamboats, and the throwing out of those not made of round cork blocks. All lifepreservers will be required to contain at least six pounds of good round cork blocks, having a buoyancy of at least feur pounds to each pound of cork, and no other will be approved. Under this order two-thirds of the cork jackets now in use upon harbor and coastwise steamers will have to be changed, at an expense of about \$40,000.

ARGUING THE WESTERN UNION CASE,

HARRISBURG, March 26 .-- The case of the Commonwealth against the Western Union Telegraph Company for back taxes amounting to \$147,000 came up

PROBABLY FATALLY STABBED.

John McCormack, age twenty-six, of No. 54 Park-st., met William Regensburg, of No. 549 Pearce-st., in front of No. 26 Duane-st., last night. They quarrelled, and Regensburg ended the dispute by stabbing McCor-mack in the neck, inflicting a dangerous, if not fatal,

AN EARTHQUAKE ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—There was a perceptible shock of earthquake in this city at 5 o'clock 34 evening, which frightened everyone, but did little harm.

ASHORE ON THE NEW-JERSEY COAST.

CAPE MAY, March 26.—The two-masted schooner Rhodella Blew, of New-York, in ballast for Philadelphia, came ashore this morning. She lies close in shore, nearly opposite Sea-Breeze Hotel. She is badly broken and full of water.

MARYLAND MARRIAGE BASES MANNALINE.

of water.

MARYLAND MARRIAGE RATES MAINTAINED.

ANNAPOLIS, March 26.—Governor McLane has veto
the bill reducing marriage licenses from \$4.50 to 60 cent
free Senate, by a vote of 13 to 11, sustained the veto, si
teen votes being required to pass the bill over the veto. THE REV. HENRY MORGAN'S FUNERAL.
BOSTON, March 26.—The funeral of the Rev. Henry
Morgan took place to-day at the Morgan Chapel, hundreds
of his friends being in attendance. After the services the
remains were taken to Mount Auburn for Interment.

KANSAS LIVE STOCK COMMISSIONERS.
TOFERA, March 26.—Governor Glick has appointed as
State Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. A. A. Holcomb, of the
United States Army, at Fort Leavenworth; and three
State Sanitary Live Stock Commissioners.

THE BENNETT-MACKAY CABLE.

Boston, March 26.—The Bennett-Mackay cable, now being laid across the Atlantic, is expected to reach Cape Ann about the middle of April. Ann about the middle of April.

ENLARGEMENT OF A NEWSPAPER.

CINCINSATI, March 20.—The News-Journal appeared today in an eight-page form. Ex-Governor I. C. Underwood
has retired from the position of manager, and is succeeded
by Charles M. Steele, of this city.

by Charles M. Steele, of this city.

A MICHIGAN COPPER MINE FOR SALE.

BOSTON, March 26.—At the annual meeting of the Pewastic Mining Company to-day, resolutions were introduced authorizing the sale of the mine for a sum not less than \$50,000.

duced authorizing the sale of the mine for a sum not less than \$50,000.

NOT TO ALLOW WOMEN TO VOTE.

HARTFORD, March 26.—in the House to-day the bill giving women the right to vote on license or no license was overwhelmingly defeated, and without much discussion. On the bill giving them the right to vote in school meetings there was a full discussion, and the bill was rejected by a vote of 95 to 83.

PITERBURG GAS COMPANY LITIGATION.

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PITERBURG HE AND A COMPANY LITIGATION.

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"Fuel Gas Company of Allegheny County" has the exclusive right to supply the public of the city of Piterburg with heat, either from natural or artificial gas, until the company has paid five 8 per cent dividends.

A MISSING COLLECTOR FOUND.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—A dispatch from Ellwood, Atlantic County, N. J., says that the relatives of A. K. H. Deughty, the ex-collector of Mullica Township, who has been missing for nearly six weeks, received a telegram to-day from the chief of police of Lynchburg, Va., starling that the missing man had been discovered in that town in a demented condition.

A SLIM MILITIA CONVENTION.

CINCINAL March 26.—The National Guard Associa-

A SLIM MILITIA CONVENTION.
CINCINNATI, March 26.—The National Guard Association began its Session here to day with a small number of

delegates present.

EX-COMMISSIONER MORRISON ACQUITTED.

BALTMORK, March 26.—Frank Morrison, ex-tire commissioner, on trial for malfoasance in office, was acquitted this afternoen. The jury was out nearly four hours, but it is understood that the delay was caused by an effort of ten against two to express consure for the fluding of the distinguis on such testimony as was heard on the trial. The verdict was received with applicate.

CHARLES MITCHELL TO SETTLE IN AMERICA.
BOSTON, March 26.—Charles Mitchell, the puglist, de-clares his intention to settle in this country. He says his next match will be with Marvine Thompson, of Cleve-land. VERDICT AGAINST ARCHBISHOP WILLIAMS.
LAWBENCE, Mass, March 26.—A verdict has been given against Archbishop Williams for \$1,240 in the case of Elicu Lazhy against him and the Augustinian Society. He will appeal It is claimed that this verdict is of especial importance, and will largely affect the title of all the Catholic Church property in New England If sustained by the upper courts. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE FREE-TRADERS UNHAPPY THEY HAVE SHOWN THEIR WEAKNESS.

A MINORITY WHICH MAKES A MAJORITY AGAINST THE MORRISON BILL.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. WASHINGTON, March 26 .- The free-trade Democrats were unhappy to-day, when they began carefully to analyze the victory they achieved in last night's caucus. Morrison's face were a troubled expression, the Speaker was sad, Blackburn and Hurd looked stern, not to say ferocious, and Henry Watterson had nothing to say except that thirty-three of the Democrats who voted with Randall last night will support the Morrison bill when the pinch comes. Like assertions were made by other free-trade leaders and denied with hot emphasis by the Democratic opponents of tariff agitation. Randall was bland and happy, and the Democrats who voted with him appeared to share his buoyant spirits. The Republicans, also, were in a joyous mood, for many of them have often seen recalcitrant-Democrats whipped into the party traces under the cancus lash when the task seemed as difficult as did the one Morrison and Carlisle undertook last night, and they had therefore felt considerable uneasiness respecting the result. This being removed, they were able to extend much mock sympathy to the free-traders, who bore with what meekness they could the gibes of their opponents. It was suggested that the Democratic majority might profitably get rid of Messrs, Morrison and Watterson and fill the respective vacancies by men of sterner mould-say Osman Digma and El Mahdi. This suggestion was not taken in good part.

It was found impracticable to obtain an official copy of the yea and nay vote in the cancus on the adoption of the Morrison resolution as amended, but the following list of the men who voted in the negative is believed to be substantially correct: Messrs. Eaton and Seymour, Connecticut; McAdoo, New-Jersey; Arnold, Beach, Muller, Robinson, Spriggs, Wemple, Van Alstine, Campbell, Hardy and Hutchins, of New-York; Elliott. Randall, Curtin, Boyle, Patten, Hopkins, Connolly, Mutchler, Ermentrout, Storm, Post and Duncan, of Pennsylvania; Murray, Warner, Seney, Lefevre, Wilkins, Foran, Converse, Paige and Follett, of Ohio; Lamb, of Indiana; Rosecrans, Tully, Glascock, Henley, Sumner and Budd, California; Snyder and Wilson, of West Virginia; Findlay, Talbott and Covington, of Maryland; Cabell, Barbour and G. D. Wise, of Virginia; Dibrell, Tennessee; Hunt, Louisiana; Clardy and O'Neill, Missouri; Shelley, Alabama; Scales, North Carolina; and Dibble and Tillman of

The Solid South, it seems, contributes sixteen of the fifty-seven votes. Among the absentees were Geddes, Fiedler, Ferrell, Garrison, Hoblitzell, G. W. Hewitt, Finerty and Lore, all of whom, it is said, would have voted in the negative, if they had been present. Messrs. Fiedler and Ferrell, of New-Jersey, both refused to attend the cancus at all, on the ground, it is understood, that they could not even by their presence countenance an attempt to agitate the tariff onest on.

THE FREE-TRADERS PRETEND TO BE HOPEFUL. The free-trade leaders continue to talk as though they expect that the Morrison bill will be taken up and passed. It is significant, however, that for the first time they claim Republican votes to assist them in getting the bill before the Committee of the Whole. They assert that seven to ten Republicans will vote with them on the question of consideration. A careful investigation of this claum shows that it has slight foundation. Some Republicans think that Anderson, of Kansas, and Republicans think that Anderson, of Kansas, and possibly Nelson, of Minnesota, may vote with the Democrats. The former is an ambitious statesman, who hopes to become United States Senator some day, and who se said to believe that his read to fame and political preferement points in the direction of tariff reform. Mr. Randall and every Democrat who agrees with him will vote with the Republicans against the consideration of the Morrison bill, or any other measure for tariff revision. The cancus left them free to take this course, and fifty-seven of them recorded their names against the Morrison resolution, which, among other things, provides that the bill "shall be taken up for consideration at the earliest practicable day." practicable day.

THE QUESTION PRACTICALLY SETTLED. Unless these Democrats back squarely down from the position they took and held in the caucus despite the cracking of the party lash, they will vote solidly against consideration. If only thirtysix of them do so, the bill will not be taken from the calendar this session. It does not seem probable therefore that the Morrison bill or even "a bill" to revise the tanff will be discussed or passed by the House at this session; nevertheless two-thirds of the Democrats favor such action and would be glad to vote for a measure much more radical and sweeping than the one proposed. If the circumstances were different—if the Senate had a Democratic majority, and a Democratic President sat in the White House—the Democrats, in the House would close their ranks to-morrow and within a month a tariff bill more destructive than any proposed since the war would pass that body, and it would become a law before July. Only the fact that the Senate and Executive are against them, and the fear of disaster in the impending Presidential contest, if they show their hand, restrain the Democrats to-day. But for those considerations, Democratic opposition to tariff legislation would melt away and disappear like dew before the morning sun. six of them do so, the bill will not be taken from

MR. SARGENT TRANSFERRED.

SENT TO THE COURT OF RUSSIA-HIS COURSE APPROVED.

Washington, March 26.—Mr. Sargent has been appointed Minister to Russia. The nomination was sent to the Senate late in the afternoon and to most of its members was a total surprise. Much trouble seems to have been taken in keeping it a secret as long as possible. It was transmitted to the Senate in a separate envelope, apart from the rest of the names sent in to-day. No copy was, as is customary, furnished for the use of the newspapers, and it was only by accident that the fact of the omination's having been made became known. All this secrecy was observed, it is said, to secure immediate and prompt action as soon as the name came up for discussion in executive session. If this was the purpose of the unusual proceeding it certainly was most successful. Mr. Edmunds, who is frequently consulted by the President in matters of appointments, is credited with having advised the course followed to-day. Some objection seems to have been made in executive session to the immediate consideration of the nomination, as suggested by Mr. Miller, of California, the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was at once met by Mr. Edmunds with the statement that it was necessary to show that Mr. Sargent's conduct had the unqualified approval of the Senate and the United States Government. Hesitation might be interpreted as an indication that Mr. Sargent had not the cordial support at home which, as the representative of the Government at a foreign court, it was desirable to show in the most emphatic manner possible he had. His transfer to St. Petersburg was a distinct avowal on the part of the home Government that the course taken by him was approved. According to diplomatre usage, the recall of a Minister who had become obnoxious to a foreign Government could be demanded by the latter. It certainly was better to transfer Mr. Sargent before a demand of that character was made. Further arguments in this line, the peculiar circumstances of the case, and the fact that as a former member of the body Mr. Sargent was entitled to the courtesy of the Senate, led to the determination to dispense with a formal reference of the nomination to the proper committee, and Mr. Sargent was without further discussion unanimously confirmed.

The nomination is a prominent topic of conversation in political circles to-night. The President's course is generally commended as being the viscest and most satisfactory under the circumstances. It relieves Mr. Sargent of an embarrassing position; it cannot be regarded in any but the most friendly manner by the Berlin Foreign Office, and it maintains at the same time the dignity of the Government. The general impression the unqualified approval of the Senate and the

office, and it maintains at the same time the dig-nity of the Government. The general impression prevails that the German mission will remain va-cant for some time, no business of a pressing nature requiring an immediate appointment. The First